

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1340830-0

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

March 11, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

From the supersecret source within the War Department, we learn that [redacted]
 [redacted] Our source in the War Department indicates that [redacted]
 [redacted]

We cannot disseminate this information.

Respectfully,

 E. A. Tamm

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 b7D

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EAT:FA

RECORDED
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162-80750-640
 FEB 19 MAR 22 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 5-14-99 BY 603677165/EP/mjs/jmz/16
 024 OGA

60 APR 21 1948

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

RECORDED

31 62-80750-643

DATE: March 30, 1968

TO: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 11 Street, Northwest
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: [redacted]

FROM: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

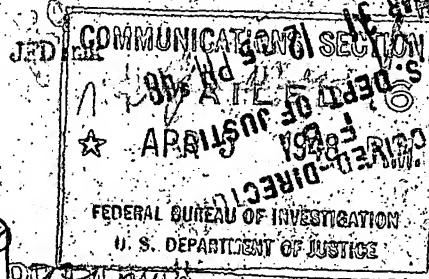
SUBJECT: [redacted]

Reference is made to [redacted]

I would like to point out that [redacted]

You will recall that the Bureau has informed you of [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Currie
Mr. Harpo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn, Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



DECLASSIFIED BY 60217 NIS/EP/MPS
03 5-14-99
EJL

5-14-99
PER 06A

COPY: EMC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[April 9, 1948] ~~(S)~~

CODED

URGENT

RECORDED

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. ~~646~~ LEGAL ATTACHE
MEXICO CITY, D. F.

BUREAU DOES NOT DESIRE ANY MEMOS BE FURNISHED TO AMBASSADOR CONCERNING
[REDACTED]

HOOVER

b3

DML:da

CC - Foreign Service Desk

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-09-2012

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5-14-99
CLASSIFIED BY hoover/mws/EP/MKS
DECLASSIFY ON: 2013-3

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : D. M. LADD
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: April 8, 1948

Special Agent John Speakes called me from Mexico City at 8:30 tonight. He stated that he had just attended a special conference with the Ambassador; that no one other than the Ambassador and himself knew of the conference. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

quotes former Special Agent Manuel Sanchez as saying that [REDACTED]

The Ambassador asked Mr. Speakes about this matter. Mr. Speakes stated that Sanchez' statements did not represent his, Speakes', views. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Ambassador understands that if Sanchez did make any such statement, it is a statement made by a man not now in the service. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mr. Speakes stated that he was going to report this matter to you. [REDACTED]

I instructed Mr. Speakes to get a hold of Mr. Sanchez, who is still in Mexico, although not now in Mexico City, and obtain a statement from him. [REDACTED]

b3

Mr. Speakes stated that he would like to give a brief memorandum to the Ambassador. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I advised Mr. Speakes that I would present this to you and that a cable would be forwarded to him tomorrow instructing him with respect thereto. [REDACTED] 640

Mr. Speakes stated that the Bureau does not otherwise enter into this dispute; that the Bureau representatives had no knowledge of the charges that the four officers were going to file until advised in confidence today by the Ambassador. [REDACTED]

DML:tlc I see no reason to furnish such a statement. The Ambassador has not asked for it. [REDACTED]

H.

RECORDED APR 10 1948
 1010 1400 PM
 5-19-48 07 10067 N 15 E 1/4 MYS

RECOMMENDATION

Normally this would be a matter that we should stay out of. However, I believe that Mr. Speakes should be permitted to get a memorandum to the Ambassador [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C

[redacted] I believe this is necessary for the reason that [redacted] brought the Bureau into this picture in an effort to [redacted] and unless some such statement is filed [redacted]

If you approve, there is attached hereto a coded cable to Mr. Speakes so advising him.

Attachment

ADDENDUM

The matter [redacted] was discussed with several supervisors attached to the Liaison Section of the Security Division and no information was forthcoming from any other supervisors concerning this matter.

CHB:esb 4-9-48

b3

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : S. J. Tracy

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DATE: 4-14-48

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gutzko
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

~~Mr. Earl~~ Godwin, radio commentator, in his broadcast last evening referred to charges made by Congressman Clarence J. Brown (R - Ohio) to the effect that Central Intelligence Agency was incompetent; that Secretary of State Marshall and other delegates to the Conference at Bogota, Columbia should have been informed of the situation in that country. Earl Godwin spent considerable time on his broadcast pointing out that when the FBI handled intelligence in Latin America there were no such incidents or situations of which the FBI did not have knowledge and concerning which the State Department and other authorities were not fully advised in advance. Mr. Godwin felt that Congressman Brown's demand for an investigation of CIA was fully justified.

The Director may desire to thank Earl Godwin for his commendatory remarks concerning the Bureau in the intelligence field. — *Suggest no action.*

SJT:smm

I talked to Earl

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62-80750-652
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 3 APR 21 1948

I concur.

G. I. N. 9

52 MAY 7 1948

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 DATE 5-14-97 BY 6027 NLS/MS/AM/MS/AM
 PER OGAS

ORIGINATING
 PERS. PLATES

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *Mr. Glavin*
FROM : *Louise R. Day*
SUBJECT: *Noon News, WMAL*

DATE: April 15, 1948

The decision in the Lewis contempt case will be announced Monday.

① Central Intelligence Agency is facing a congressional investigation as a result of a Communist-inspired uprising when the Inter-American Conference was underway in Bogota, Colombia. The FBI had been in South America for a period of seven years when CIA took over.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Currier
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Candy

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NED
NLS/EP/mvb RECORDED
PER DISA & INDEXED

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F B X
34 APH 19 1948

G. J. R. 9

59 APR 26 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT:

DATE: April 15,
1948

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Olavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. ~~Ward~~
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Beahm
 Miss Gandy

Miles Grover, who stated he was in the Office of Congressman Coffin of Detroit, contacted me telephonically and made the following inquiry. Grover referred to the John O'Donnell column attacking the CIA and pointing out that the FBI had been forced out of Latin America. Grover wanted to verify that the FBI did formerly maintain coverage in Latin America and I informed him that was correct. He also wanted to verify that we no longer had any coverage through Latin America since the CIA had taken over and I informed him that this was correct.

Grover indicated that Congressman Coffin intended to make an attack on CIA and he wanted confirmation of the above data. Grover stated that he did not intend to in any way quote the Bureau, but wanted to be sure that he was correct in the data he was collecting.

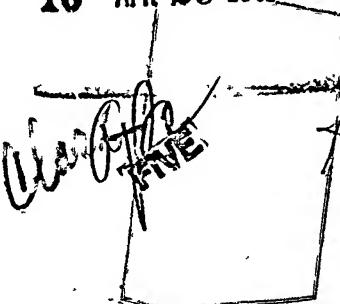
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F B I
10 APR 20 1948

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DATE 5-14-95 BY 6027NS/EP/CMB
PER OGA

3K
51 APR 28 1948



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

DATE: April 20, 1948

Mr. Johnson
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I took a call from Congressman Edward J. Devitt of Minnesota.

He said the House was considering a concurrent resolution to create a joint committee on intelligence, and he was wondering whether the FBI had any foreign intelligence coverage.

I advised him with the creation of the CIA, the Bureau was taken out of the foreign intelligence field.

He stated this answered his inquiry.

G. I. R. -9

WTR

DML:da

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F B I
33 APR 22 1948

EX-83

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PER 05A

327

MAY 1 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM
 FROM : D. M. Ladd
 SUBJECT:

DATE: April 22,

Referral/Consult

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. ADA. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tel. 6, ROOM
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

DML:da

Rd.

REC'D.

RECORDED
 &
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79

162-8075-660
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327
 22 MAY 1 1948

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 DATE 5-14-99 BY 62267NLS/EP/PL/PL/PL
 PAR 06A

G. I. R. C.

162-8075-660
 FILE
 33

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: ~~②~~ CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
LEGISLATION

DATE: March 10, 1948

✓ ~~DO NOT~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. C. Gandy
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss Nease
Miss Beach
Miss Gandy

the Central Intelligence Agency is seeking special legislation to permit them to bring into this country aliens without appropriate clearance from the State Department [redacted] draft of a proposed bill, which in substance permitted CIA to be the final judge on the issuance of visas to foreign nationals who had been cooperative with CIA abroad. The number of visas was limited to fifty per year. Under the proposed legislation CIA could demand of any American Embassy or Legation abroad the issuance of a visa to a foreign national without giving any reasons therefor. Referral/Consult

The proposed bill also gave authority to the Director of CIA for the sole responsibility and authority in the spending of funds for confidential uses. The procedure set up would only require the Director to sign a voucher stating that the funds were necessary for the furtherance of CIA operations.

RECORDED 162-80750-66
The above is submitted as a matter of information. 1-12-1

37 APR 27 1948

RRR:AM

Get
327
52 MAY 1948
106-1849

Has bill been introduced?
Can we get a copy?

5
JF

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DATE 5-14-99 BY 6020700/EP/mkb

PUR OGA

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY LEGISLATION
(S. 2306)

DATE: March 16, 1948

Referral/Consult

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Olavip
Mr. Lord
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hause
Mr. Henden
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beaha
Miss Gandy

[redacted] pending Central Intelligence Agency legislation which, among other things, would permit them to bring aliens into the country without clearance through the State Department; further, that the Director of CIA was given authority to make such expenditures as he felt necessary merely by signing a voucher. You commented by stating, "Has bill been introduced and can we get a copy?"

There is attached Senate Bill number 2306 as introduced by Mr. Gurney on March 13, 1948. A perusal of the bill reflects that that portion concerning the entrance of aliens into the country has been deleted. The clause regarding expenditures, however, remains in the bill. On page twelve of the attached the following language is used:

"(1) without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds; and

"(2) for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified."

The bill, in general, relates to administrative functions of CIA, namely, procurement authorities, education and training, travel, allowances, and related expenses, general authorities, and appropriations. The Act is cited as the "Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1948."

RRR:md

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INDEXED
99

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PER OGA

50 MAY 17 1948

For Mo. Rec.
FILE COPY PLEASE
RETURN BY HAND TO
O-IC ER. MERKLING
RM. 4188 NEW STATE

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2306

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Mr. GURNEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 DEFINITIONS

4 SECTION 1. That when used in this Act, the term—

5 (a) "Agency" means the Central Intelligence Agency;

6 (b) "Director" means the Director of Central Intelli-
7 gence;

8 (c) "Government agency" means any executive de-
9 partment, commission, council, independent establishment,
10 corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States

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PER 06-A

ENCLOSURE

1 which is an instrumentality of the United States, board,
2 bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administra-
3 tion, or other establishment, in the executive branch of the
4 government; and

5 (d) "Continental United States" means the States and
6 the District of Columbia.

7 **SEAL OF OFFICE**

8 SEC. 2. The Director of Central Intelligence shall cause
9 a seal of office to be made for the Central Intelligence
10 Agency, of such design as the President shall approve, and
11 judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

12 **PROCUREMENT AUTHORITIES**

13 SEC. 3. (a) In the performance of its functions the
14 Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to exercise the
15 authorities contained in sections 2 (c) (1), (2), (3), (4),
16 (5), (6), (10), (12), (15), (17), and sections 3, 4,
17 5, 6, and 10 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of
18 1947 (Public Law 413, Eightieth Congress, second session).

19 (b) In the exercise of the authorities granted in sub-
20 section (a) of this section, the term "Agency head" shall
21 mean the Director, the Deputy Director, or the Executive
22 Director of the Agency.

23 (c) The determinations and decisions provided in sub-
24 section (a) of this section to be made by the Agency head
25 may be made with respect to individual purchases and con-

1 tracts or with respect to classes of purchases or contracts,
2 and shall be final. Except as provided in subsection (d) of
3 this section, the Agency head is authorized to delegate his
4 powers provided in this section, including the making of
5 such determinations and decisions, in his discretion and
6 subject to his direction, to any other officer or officers or
7 officials of the Agency.

8 (d) The power of the Agency head to make the de-
9 terminations or decisions specified in paragraphs (12) and
10 (15) of section 2 (c) and section 5 (a) of the Armed
11 Services Procurement Act of 1947 shall not be delegable.
12 Each determination or decision required by paragraphs (12)
13 and (15) of section 2 (c), by section 4 or by section 5 (a)
14 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, shall be
15 based upon written findings made by the official making
16 such determinations, which findings shall be final and shall
17 be available within the Agency for a period of at least six
18 years following the date of the determination.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

20 SEC. 4. (a) Any officer or employee of the Agency
21 may be assigned or detailed for special instruction, research,
22 or training, at or with domestic or foreign public or private
23 institutions; trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associa-
24 tions; courses or training programs under the National
25 Military Establishment; or commercial firms.

1 (b) The Agency shall, under such regulations as the
2 Director may prescribe, pay the tuition and other expenses
3 of officials and employees of the Agency assigned or detailed
4 in accordance with provisions of subsection (a) of this sec-
5 tion, in addition to the pay and allowances to which such
6 officials and employees may be otherwise entitled.

7 TRAVEL, ALLOWANCES, AND RELATED EXPENSES

8 SEC. 5. (A) Under such regulations as the Director
9 may prescribe, the Agency, with respect to its employees
10 assigned to permanent-duty stations outside the continental
11 United States, its Territories and possessions, shall—

12 (1) (a) pay the travel expenses of officers and
13 employees of the Agency, including expenses incurred
14 while traveling pursuant to orders issued by the Director
15 in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (A) (2)
16 with regard to the granting of home leave;

17 (b) pay the travel expenses of the members of
18 the family of an officer or employee of the Agency when
19 proceeding to or returning from his post of duty; ac-
20 companying him on authorized home leave; or other-
21 wise traveling in accordance with authority granted
22 pursuant to the terms of this or any other Act;

23 (c) pay the cost of transporting the furniture and
24 household and personal effects of an officer or employee
25 of the Agency to his successive posts of duty and, on

1 the termination of his services, to the place where he
2 will reside;

3 (d) pay the cost of storing the furniture and house-
4 hold and personal effects of an officer or employee of
5 the Agency who is absent under orders from his usual
6 post of duty, or who is assigned to a post to which,
7 because of emergency conditions, he cannot take or at
8 which he is unable to use, his furniture and household
9 and personal effects;

10 (e) pay the cost of storing the furniture and house-
11 hold and personal effects of an officer or employee of
12 the Agency on first arrival at a post for a period not
13 in excess of three months after such first arrival at such
14 post or until the establishment of residence quarters,
15 whichever shall be shorter;

16 (f) pay the travel expenses and transportation
17 costs incident to the removal of the members of the
18 family of an officer or employee of the Agency and
19 his furniture and household and personal effects, includ-
20 ing automobiles, from a post at which, because of the
21 prevalence of disturbed conditions, there is imminent
22 danger to life and property, and the return of such
23 persons, furniture, and effects to such post upon the
24 cessation of such conditions; or to such other post as

1 may in the meantime have become the post to which
2 such officer or employee has been assigned;

3 (2) order to the continental United States on
4 statutory leave of absence every officer and employee
5 of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States
6 upon completion of two years' continuous service abroad
7 or as soon as possible thereafter;

8 (a) while in the continental United States on leave,
9 the service of any officer or employee shall be available
10 for work or duties in the Agency or elsewhere, but the
11 time of such work or duties shall not be counted as
12 leave;

13 (b) where an officer or employee on leave returns
14 to the continental United States, leave of absence
15 granted shall be exclusive of the time actually and
16 necessarily occupied in going to and from the con-
17 tinental United States, and such time as may be neces-
18 sarily occupied in awaiting sailing or flight. ,

19 (3) notwithstanding the provisions of any other
20 law, transport for or on behalf of an officer or employee
21 of the Agency, a privately owned automobile in any
22 case where he shall determine that water, rail, or air
23 transportation of the automobile is necessary or expedient
24 for any part or of all the distance between points of
25 origin and destination;

(4) (a) in the event of illness or injury requiring the hospitalization of an officer or employee of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, incurred while on assignment abroad, in a locality where there does not exist a suitable hospital or clinic, pay the travel expenses of such officer or employee by whatever means he shall deem appropriate and without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and section 10 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516; 5 U. S. C. 73b), to the nearest locality where a suitable hospital or clinic exists and on his recovery pay for the travel expenses of his return to his post of duty. If the officer or employee is too ill to travel unattended, the Director may also pay the travel expenses of an attendant;

17 (b) establish a first-aid station and provide for
18 the services of a nurse at a post at which, in his
19 opinion, sufficient personnel is employed to warrant
20 such a station;

1 abroad, pay for the cost of the treatment of such illness
2 or injury at a suitable hospital or clinic;

3 (d) provide for the periodic physical examination
4 of officers and employees of the Agency and for the cost
5 of administering inoculations or vaccinations to such
6 officers or employees.

7 (B) In accordance with such regulations as the Presi-
8 dent may prescribe and notwithstanding the provisions of
9 section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 70),
10 the Director is authorized to grant to any officer or employee
11 of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States allow-
12 ances in accordance with the provisions of sections 901 (1),
13 and 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

GENERAL AUTHORITIES

15 SEC. 6. In the performance of its functions, the Central
16 Intelligence Agency is authorized to—

17. (a) transfer to and receive from other Government
18. agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau
19. of the Budget, for the performance of any of the func-
20. tions or activities authorized under sections 102 and
21. 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law
22. 253, Eightieth Congress), and any other Government
23. agency is authorized to transfer to or receive from the
24. Agency such sums without regard to any provisions of
25. law limiting or prohibiting transfers between appro-

1 priations. Sums transferred to the Agency in accord-
2 ance with this paragraph may be expended for the
3 purposes and under the authority of this Act without
4 regard to limitations of appropriations from which
5 transferred;

6 (b) exchange funds without regard to section 3651
7 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543);

8 (c) reimburse other Government agencies for serv-
9 ices of personnel assigned to the Agency, and such
10 other Government agencies are hereby authorized, with-
11 out regard to provisions of law to the contrary, so to
12 assign or detail any officer or employee for duty with
13 the Agency;

14 (d) authorize couriers designated by the Director
15 to carry firearms when engaged in transportation of
16 confidential documents and materials affecting the
17 national defense and security;

18 (e) make alterations, improvements, and repairs
19 on premises rented by the Agency and pay rent there-
20 for without regard to limitations on expenditures con-
21 tained in the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended:
22 *Provided*, That in each case the Director shall certify
23 that exception from such limitations is necessary to the
24 successful performance of the Agency's functions or to
25 the security of its activities;

(f) in the interests of the security of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States and in order further to implement the proviso of section 102 (d) (3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253, Eightieth Congress, first session) that the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure; the Agency shall be exempted from the provisions of sections 1 and 2, chapter 795, of the Act of August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956, 957; 5 U. S. C. A. 654), and the provisions of any other law which require the publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency: *Provided*, That in furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in connection with the Agency under section 607, title VI, chapter 212, of the Act of June 30, 1945, as amended (5 U. S. C. A. 947 (b)).

APPROPRIATIONS

21 SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of
22 law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation
23 or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to
24 carry out its functions, including—

25 (1) personal services, including employment of

1 aliens, and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; preparation and transportation of the remains
2 of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit,
3 while in performance of their official duties, to their
4 former homes in this country or to a place not more
5 distant for interment, and for ordinary expenses of such
6 interment; penalty mail; health-service program as
7 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rental of news-
8 reporting services; purchase or rental and operation of
9 photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication
10 and printing machines, equipment and devices, and
11 radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices,
12 including telegraph and teletype equipment; purchase,
13 maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of passenger
14 motor vehicles and aircraft, and vessels of all kinds;
15 printing and binding; purchase, maintenance, and clean-
16 ing of firearms; subject to policies established by the
17 Director, expenses of travel in connection with, and
18 expenses incident to attendance at meetings of profes-
19 sional, technical, scientific, and other similar organiza-
20 tions when such attendance would be of benefit in the
21 conduct of the work of the Agency; association and
22 library dues; payment of claims pursuant to section 403
23 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 843;
24 28 U. S. C. 921); repair, rental, operation, and mainte-

1 nance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances.
2 (b) Of the sums made available to the Agency, such
3 amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget
4 may be expended—

5 (1) without regard to the provisions of law and
6 regulations relating to the expenditure of Government
7 funds; and
8 (2) for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or
9 emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted
10 for solely on the certificate of the Director and every
11 such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
12 the amount therein certified.

13 SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 8. If any provision of this Act, or the applica-
15 tion of such provision to any person or circumstances, is held
16 invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such
17 provision to persons or circumstances other than those as
18 to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

19 SHORT TITLE

20 SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Central Intel-
21 ligence Agency Act of 1948".

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2306

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GURNEY

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5517 3/17 1948
Telephone 333

To:

Director
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm Mr. Jones
 Mr. Clegg Mr. Nease
 Mr. Glavin Mr. Cartwright
 Mr. Ladd Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Nichols Mr. Pfafman
 Mr. Rosen Mr. Renneberger
 Mr. Tracy Mr. Q. Tamm
 Miss Gandy Ident. Division
 Mr. Conrad Records Section
 Mr. Egan Mail Room
 Mr. Harbo Mechanical Section
 Mr. Mohr Personnel Files
 See Me Dept. Supply Division
 Phone Me Division of Accounts
 Record & Route Appointment Clerk
 Forward To Miss Day
 Mr. Quinn Tamm Mrs. Skillman
 Mr. Nease Washington F. D.
 Miss Gandy

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DATE 5-14-99 BY SP2/MS/EM/MS

PER 2007

M

Note & Return
 Send File

Looks like they are going
 into business for keeps

Looks like they
 are going into
 business for keeps.

WRG

W. R. Glavin

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ ()
Mr. Clegg _____ ()
Mr. Glavin _____ ()
Mr. Ladd _____ ()
Mr. Nichols _____ ()
Mr. Rosen _____ ()
Mr. Tracy _____ ()
Mr. Gurnea _____ ()
Mr. Harbo _____ ()
Mr. Mohr _____ ()
Mr. Nease _____ ()
Miss Gandy _____ ()

*Re: better have
someone scutti -
nize this to see
if any "jobbers"
is down hand in
if.*

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
For Your Recommendation ()
What are the facts? ()
Remarks: .

6.
*memo to Mr. Tolson
from Mr. Clegg
3-19-48
R.P.M. JFM*

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JFG
ENCLOSURE

42-81750-663

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY LEGISLATION
(S. 2306)

DATE: March 19, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Currie
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In keeping with the request of the Director on the attached routing slip, the Training Division has examined the attached legislation pertaining to Central Intelligence Agency.

There is nothing in this proposed legislation which in any way affects the FBI, nor is there any apparent reason why we should officially object to any of the provisions of the proposed legislation.

KRM:jfm

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Per OGA

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QIN NO 500 MAY 17 1948

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132-80130-663

5
5/23/48
RWB/NRM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JRF

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 3/17/48

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. Tolton
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

cc
 Attached hereto is a copy of S. 2306, a bill introduced by Mr. Gurney, which was read and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

This bill provides for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947.

lent me
 G. I. R. - 9
Handy

Attachment:

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file
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DGA

EX-137

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PER OGA

pp *jlz*
 51 MAY 6 1948

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2306

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Mr. GURNEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred
to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 DEFINITIONS

4 SECTION 1. That when used in this Act, the term—

5 (a) "Agency" means the Central Intelligence Agency;

6 (b) "Director" means the Director of Central Intelli-
7 gence;

8 (c) "Government agency" means any executive de-
9 partment, commission, council, independent establishment,
10 corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States

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ENCLOSURE

1 which is an instrumentality of the United States, board,
2 bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administra-
3 tion, or other establishment, in the executive branch of the
4 government; and

5 (d) "Continental United States" means the States and
6 the District of Columbia.

7 **SEAL OF OFFICE**

8 **SEC. 2. The Director of Central Intelligence shall cause**
9 a seal of office to be made for the Central Intelligence
10 Agency, of such design as the President shall approve, and
11 judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

12 **PROCUREMENT AUTHORITIES**

13 (a) In the performance of its functions the
14 Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to exercise the
15 authorities contained in sections 2 (c) (1), (2), (3), (4),
16 (5), (6), (10), (12), (15), (17), and sections 3, 4,
17 5, 6, and 10 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of
18 1947 (Public Law 413, Eightieth Congress, second session).

19 (b) In the exercise of the authorities granted in sub-
20 section (a) of this section, the term "Agency head" shall
21 mean the Director, the Deputy Director, or the Executive
22 Director of the Agency.

23 (c) The determinations and decisions provided in sub-
24 section (a) of this section to be made by the Agency head
25 may be made with respect to individual purchases and con-

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DATE 21 AUG 2014 BY SP2 GUY

1 tracts or with respect to classes of purchases or contracts,
2 and shall be final. Except as provided in subsection (d) of
3 this section, the Agency head is authorized to delegate his
4 powers provided in this section, including the making of
5 such determinations and decisions, in his discretion and
6 subject to his direction, to any other officer or officers or
7 officials of the Agency.

8 (d) The power of the Agency head to make the de-
9 terminations or decisions specified in paragraphs (12) and
10 (15) of section 2 (c) and section 5 (a) of the Armed
11 Services Procurement Act of 1947 shall not be delegable.
12 Each determination or decision required by paragraphs (12)
13 and (15) of section 2 (c), by section 4 or by section 5 (a)
14 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, shall be
15 based upon written findings made by the official making
16 such determinations, which findings shall be final and shall
17 be available within the Agency for a period of at least six
18 years following the date of the determination.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

20 SEC. 4. (a) Any officer or employee of the Agency
21 may be assigned or detailed for special instruction, research,
22 or training, at or with domestic or foreign public or private
23 institutions; trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associa-
24 tions; courses or training programs under the National
25 Military Establishment; or commercial firms.

1 .. (b) The Agency shall, under such regulations as the
2 Director may prescribe, pay the tuition and other expenses
3 of officials and employees of the Agency assigned or detailed
4 in accordance with provisions of subsection (a) of this sec-
5 tion, in addition to the pay and allowances to which such
6 officials and employees may be otherwise entitled.

7 TRAVEL, ALLOWANCES, AND RELATED EXPENSES

8 SEC. 5. (A) Under such regulations as the Director
9 may prescribe, the Agency, with respect to its employees
10 assigned to permanent-duty stations outside the continental
11 United States, its Territories and possessions, shall—

12 (1) (a) pay the travel expenses of officers and
13 employees of the Agency, including expenses incurred
14 while traveling pursuant to orders issued by the Director
15 in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (A) (2)
16 with regard to the granting of home leave;

17 (b) pay the travel expenses of the members of
18 the family of an officer or employee of the Agency when
19 proceeding to or returning from his post of duty; ac-
20 companying him on authorized home leave; or other-
21 wise traveling in accordance with authority granted
22 pursuant to the terms of this or any other Act;

23 (c) pay the cost of transporting the furniture and
24 household and personal effects of an officer or employee
25 of the Agency to his successive posts of duty and, on

1 the termination of his services, to the place where he
2 will reside;

3 (d). pay the cost of storing the furniture and house-
4 hold and personal effects of an officer or employee of
5 the Agency who is absent under orders from his usual
6 post of duty, or who is assigned to a post to which,
7 because of emergency conditions, he cannot take or at
8 which he is unable to use, his furniture and household
9 and personal effects;

10 (e) pay the cost of storing the furniture and house-
11 hold and personal effects of an officer or employee of
12 the Agency on first arrival at a post for a period not
13 in excess of three months after such first arrival at such
14 post or until the establishment of residence quarters,
15 whichever shall be shorter;

16 (f) pay the travel expenses and transportation
17 costs incident to the removal of the members of the
18 family of an officer or employee of the Agency and
19 his furniture and household and personal effects, includ-
20 ing automobiles, from a post at which, because of the
21 prevalence of disturbed conditions, there is imminent
22 danger to life and property, and the return of such
23 persons, furniture, and effects to such post upon the
24 cessation of such conditions; or to such other post as

1 may in the meantime have become the post to which
2 such officer or employee has been assigned;

3 (2) order to the continental United States on
4 statutory leave of absence every officer and employee
5 of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States
6 upon completion of two years' continuous service abroad
7 or as soon as possible thereafter;

8 (a) while in the continental United States on leave,
9 the service of any officer or employee shall be available
10 for work or duties in the Agency or elsewhere, but the
11 time of such work or duties shall not be counted as
12 leave;

13 (b) where an officer or employee on leave returns
14 to the continental United States, leave of absence
15 granted shall be exclusive of the time actually and
16 necessarily occupied in going to and from the con-
17 tinental United States, and such time as may be neces-
18 sarily occupied in awaiting sailing or flight.

19 (3) notwithstanding the provisions of any other
20 law, transport for or on behalf of an officer or employee
21 of the Agency, a privately owned automobile in any
22 case where he shall determine that water, rail, or air
23 transportation of the automobile is necessary or expedient
24 for any part or of all the distance between points of
25 origin and destination;

(4) (a) in the event of illness or injury requiring the hospitalization of an officer or employee of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, incurred while on assignment abroad, in a locality where there does not exist a suitable hospital or clinic, pay the travel expenses of such officer or employee by whatever means he shall deem appropriate and without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and section 10 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516; 5 U. S. C. 73b), to the nearest locality where a suitable hospital or clinic exists and on his recovery pay for the travel expenses of his return to his post of duty. If the officer or employee is too ill to travel unattended, the Director may also pay the travel expenses of an attendant;

17 (b) establish a first-aid station and provide for
18 the services of a nurse at a post at which, in his
19 opinion, sufficient personnel is employed to warrant
20 such a station;

21 (c) in the event of illness or injury requiring hos-
22 pitalization of an officer or employee of the Agency
23 who is a citizen of the United States, not the result of
24 vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part,
25 incurred in the line of duty while such person is assigned

1 abroad, pay for the cost of the treatment of such illness
2 or injury at a suitable hospital or clinic;

3 (d) provide for the periodic physical examination
4 of officers and employees of the Agency and for the cost
5 of administering inoculations or vaccinations to such
6 officers or employees.

7 (B) In accordance with such regulations as the Presi-
8 dent may prescribe and notwithstanding the provisions of
9 section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 70),
10 the Director is authorized to grant to any officer or employee
11 of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States allow-
12 ances in accordance with the provisions of sections 901 (1),
13 and 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

14 GENERAL AUTHORITIES

15 SEC. 6. In the performance of its functions, the Central
16 Intelligence Agency is authorized to—

17 (a) transfer to and receive from other Government
18 agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau
19 of the Budget, for the performance of any of the func-
20 tions or activities authorized under sections 102 and
21 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law
22 253, Eightieth Congress), and any other Government
23 agency is authorized to transfer to or receive from the
24 Agency such sums without regard to any provisions of
25 law limiting or prohibiting transfers between appro-

1. priations. Sums transferred to the Agency in accord-
2. ance with this paragraph may be expended for the
3. purposes and under the authority of this Act without
4. regard to limitations of appropriations from which
5. transferred;

6. (b) exchange funds without regard to section 3651
7. Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543);

8. (c) reimburse other Government agencies for serv-
9. ices of personnel assigned to the Agency, and such
10. other Government agencies are hereby authorized, with-
11. out regard to provisions of law to the contrary, so to
12. assign or detail any officer or employee for duty with
13. the Agency;

14. (d) authorize couriers designated by the Director
15. to carry firearms when engaged in transportation of
16. confidential documents and materials affecting the
17. national defense and security;

18. (e) make alterations, improvements, and repairs
19. on premises rented by the Agency and pay rent there-
20. for without regard to limitations on expenditures con-
21. tained in the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended:
22. *Provided*, That in each case the Director shall certify
23. that exception from such limitations is necessary to the
24. successful performance of the Agency's functions or to
25. the security of its activities;

(f) in the interests of the security of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States and in order further to implement the proviso of section 102 (d) (3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253, Eightieth Congress, first session) that the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure, the Agency shall be exempted from the provisions of sections 1 and 2, chapter 795, of the Act of August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956, 957; 5 U.S.C. A. 654), and the provisions of any other law which require the publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency: *Provided*, That in furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in connection with the Agency under section 607, title VI, chapter 212, of the Act of June 30, 1945, as amended (5 U.S.C. A. 947 (b)).

APPROPRIATIONS

21 SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of
22 law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation
23 or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to
24 carry out its functions, including—
25 (1) personal services, including employment of

1 aliens, and rent at the seat of government and else-
2 where; preparation and transportation of the remains
3 of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit,
4 while in performance of their official duties, to their
5 former homes in this country or to a place not more
6 distant for interment, and for ordinary expenses of such
7 interment; penalty mail; health-service program as
8 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rental of news-
9 reporting services; purchase or rental and operation of
10 photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication
11 and printing machines, equipment and devices, and
12 radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices,
13 including telegraph and teletype equipment; purchase,
14 maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of passenger
15 motor vehicles and aircraft, and vessels of all kinds;
16 printing and binding; purchase, maintenance, and clean-
17 ing of firearms; subject to policies established by the
18 Director; expenses of travel in connection with, and
19 expenses incident to attendance at meetings of profes-
20 sional, technical, scientific, and other similar organiza-
21 tions when such attendance would be of benefit in the
22 conduct of the work of the Agency; association and
23 library dues; payment of claims pursuant to section 403
24 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 843;
25 28 U. S. C. 921); repair, rental, operation, and mainte-

1. Maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances.

2. (b) Of the sums made available to the Agency, such
3. amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget
4. may be expended—

5. (1). without regard to the provisions of law and
6. regulations, relating to the expenditure of Government
7. funds; and

8 (2) for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or
9 emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted
10 for solely on the certificate of the Director and every
11 such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
12 the amount therein certified.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 8. If any provision of this Act, or the applica-
15 tion of such provision to any person or circumstances, is held
16 invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such
17 provision to persons or circumstances other than those as
18 to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

SHORT TITLE

20 SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Central Intel-
21 ligence Agency Act of 1948".

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2306

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central
Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to
section 102, National Security Act of 1947,
and for other purposes.

By Mr. GURNEY

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : S. J. Tracy

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DATE: 4-21-48

b7D

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. A. E. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Head
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Candy

During a conversation with [redacted] today, he informed me that in his opinion and in the opinion of others in Latin America, the recent disclosures in Congress as to information and sources of information as to the Central Intelligence Agency were most unfortunate. He stated that those in Latin America who have furnished information will hesitate to furnish information in the future to CIA for fear that their identities might become known.

He stated that he and others have complete confidence in the FBI's protecting its sources of information and confidential informants; that, however, the same feeling is not held as to CIA.

SJT:snm

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DATE 5-17-99 BY 10267 NLS/EP/mksj

P&P/DOA

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
Mr. E A Tamm _____ ()
Mr. Clegg _____ ()
Mr. Glavin _____ ()
Mr. Ladd _____ ()
Mr. Nichols _____ ()
Mr. Rosen _____ ()
Mr. Tracy _____ ()
Mr. Gurnea _____ ()
Mr. Harbo _____ ()
Mr. Mohr _____ ()
Mr. Nease _____ ()
Miss Gandy _____ ()

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
For Your Recommendation ()
What are the facts? ()
Remarks: *P. O. B.*

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337
51 MAY 11 1948

Mr and Mrs United States

Because I have good cause to believe--that our President doesn't know it--this is to make public--the current military scandal--in Washington.

Diplomatic decisions--are being made--on a village Fire Department basis... With the action beginning--AFTER--the fire is raging.

Government executives are busy fighting each other--instead of concentrating on the job--of defending the nation.

And the confusion in the new Central Intelligence System reminds your reporter--of the not-always very funny Keystone Cops.

Here is a concrete example of that confusion.

One of the government agencies--was ordered--to protect our secy of state--in at Bogota--after--mind you--after the same protectors--had been ordered to get OUT of there!

Here is another.

The administration men (worrying more about rival depts--than about enemie countrys) keep arguing--for an airforce of 66 groups.

66 groups when we had to have 243 air groups--to survive the last war. All of which doesn't worry me--so much--as this.

In the expected emergency--America's internal defense--will be taken from the FBI and turned over to the army.

200,000 M.P.'s-- might be America's first Storm Troops.

200,000 Military Police may see to it--that American labor goes to work--under bayonet guard.

That would mean the end to a free press.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-12-99 BY lrb/ak/EP/MS

I am told--too--that censorship--will be under the military.

The plans call for a whole system--of private vigilante outfits--responsible only to the Dept. of Defense.

This would be the same--as giving a Federal badge--to the Ku Klux Klan.

I charge--that the Congress--does NOT understand--what the H-E-Double Hell is going on--right under the president's nose.

The plans I have mentioned--do NOT mean--internal Ameri can security.

ENCLOSURE

They could mean nothing else--but incipient--American Fascism.

And I want to be the first--to congratulate the Republican Congress--
for being caught asleep.

April 20, 1943

Mr. Edward W. Scott
Editora Panama America, S. A.
Apartado 104
Panama, Republica de Panama

Dear Sir or Scott:

Your letter postmarked April 17, 1943, enclosing the cutting entitled, "Interesting If True," which appeared in the Panama America on April 17, 1943, has been received. I want to take this occasion to express my appreciation to you for your thoughtfulness in bringing this to my attention.

RECORDED - 10

Sincerely yours, 10 MAY 6, 1943

Rm

1-102

6.2-80750-671
S. I. P. 9

b7D

EX-61
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

check with Reading Room

MAILED 8
APR 27 1943

CC: Foreign Service Desk

NOTE: This individual

S. INDEXED - 10

EX-61

has offered his services to the Bureau and states that he met the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and is a purported conversation between Beria, head of the Russian Security Police, and Stalin in which both toast American democracy for its freedom in having Admiral Hillenkoetter testify before a Congressional Committee and make public certain activities of the American Intelligence Agency, particularly with respect to its activities in Bogota.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Keay
Mr. Gurley
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Keay
Mr. Keay
Miss Gandy

J. E. B. J. E. B.
VNP:jec

5-27-99
J. E. B. J. E. B.
VNP:jec

The Panama American,
Panama City, Republic of Panama.
April 17, 1948

Kindest personal regards
PAGE SEVEN

INTERESTING IF TRUE

By *Eduardo*

Dzugashvili was feeling low. Outside, a howling wind whirled through the streets of Moscow. The windows were shut but somehow it seemed that the high-velocity sleet penetrated into the Kremlin. It chilled the hands and feet of this man who preferred to be known as Joseph V. Stalin and plummeted his soul to the depths of depression.

In other days, Stalin would have cured both the weather and his melancholia by drinking a liter of vodka. But the doctor had assured him that alcohol was an agent of the *Démocratie*. Taken internally, it would shorten his days on this earth — rush him off suddenly without warning to the retribution and eternity he feared. He poured some of the liquor from the bottle on the table, rubbed his hands together, reflectively sniffed the fumes and in strange Georgian oaths cursed the fate which had denied him his one consolation.

Suddenly there was a low, humming sound at his elbow. It was a special signal to announce the urgent presence of Lavrenty Beria, his chief of security and fellow Georgian whose company he preferred to that of any other man. He gave the necessary recognition signal which would permit Beria to be hurried to his presence. The fat, bald-headed man wearing pince-nez who came through the secret door reserved for the use of Stalin's closest confidantes seemed about to shake to pieces with laughter.

These loud guffaws were not particularly pleasing to the Generalissimo in his mood of dejection. "Come man," he said, "what is the reason for this levity? Whom have you murdered, or how many or by what amusing method that you should be so tickled? Tell me about it — and it had better be good."

Beria took off his glasses and wiped away the tears which his uncontrolled merriment had caused to run down his cheeks. "Joe," he said, "you won't believe it, but you remember that Central Intelligence Agency I was telling you about — you know the super-duper outfit that was to make the FBI, G-2, Naval Intelligence, the Secret Service, Scotland Yard and the *Deuxième Bureau* look like dried fish-heads? You know the one that

"Sure I know," said Stalin impatiently. "They said there would be nothing else like it in the world. How about it? What's the que pasa?"

"Well," said Beria, "I know you won't believe it, but they actually are investigating it publicly in Washington, a full-dress Congressional investigation. Lord man, I thought I would die."

Stalin scowled. "You sure will if you are giving me a snow job. I'm in no mood for fairy stories. Out with it."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-97 BY SP2 K2/2015/EP/1013

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 10
EX-61
5-City

62-84725-671
FEB 10 MAY 5 1948

Beria explained. "It was printed in The Panama American so it must be Joe Bags — he's our man you know. He ed it to me from the Canal Zone. It seems that they are worry- ing in Washington about that Bogota job. A Congressman named Clarence J. Brown is the one who is stirring the thing up and the funny part about it is that he isn't even on our side."

Stalin's features relaxed. He stroked his moustache, stretched out his legs so that he was sitting virtually on the middle of his back and said, "Digame mas — tell me more, tovarisch. I can take a lot of this."

Seeing that Dzugashvili was pleased, Beria made a pouting motion with his lips towards the bottle. "Go ahead, rum-dumb," said the Marshal. Pouring himself a snort of the dimensions known in Moscow as "Lawler's Ruin," Beria sat down and expounded:

"You know," he said, "we had it all laid on in Bogotá to wreck that Conference but we were short one item! We had the gin and vermouth for the Martini but we lacked the olive. Thus Central Intelligence Agency, which really is a damned good outfit, had found out about our plans of organization and had reported them back to Washington. We knew about that too, and I told the boys to take it easy. I didn't want to blow the whole show by being in too much of a hurry. Through the intercepts we found out that this CIA had learned not only about our arrangements for propaganda and meetings to prepare the public for a sensational development, but they knew about some arms we had managed to move in and —"

"How did they find out about those arms, you lunkhead?"

"Listen Joe, this CIA really was on the job. After all, a guy can't bat a hundred per cent safe all the time. What's more, they knew about that light artillery, that seventy-five millimeter stuff we landed in the Llanos and stored near Villavicencio. Thank goodness we never managed to get it up to the city, because we'd have been in a bad spot the way this thing is now."

"Yes," said Stalin, "and the thing wouldn't be the way it is now if you had taken the stuff up to the city the way I wanted you to do. You can't expect those fellows to overthrow an Army with shotguns they have to loot from hardware stores — and your monkeys sitting on enough stuff to arm an infantry division. But tell me about this investigation."

Beria, who had seemed a little worried when his Boss wanted to go into details regarding a point on which they had had a previous disagreement as to procedure, brightened up.

"It's this way," he said. "The Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency is a rear admiral, name of R. H. Hillenkoetter. You remember the girl by that name who used to write the social column for The Panama American. Okay, what does this Congressman Brown do but have Hillenkoetter called up publicly on the carpet to tell all! Frankly, Joe, I thought I'd burst. He'd done a helluva job on us in Colombia and there he stood, being forced to reveal to everyone the names of the agents he sent in there and reading from their reports. Boyoboy! I've never had such fun since Masaryk went through the window."

Now Stalin was smiling. "Gee, bud," he said, "I thought for a moment you was kiddin' me. You mean they really made that fellow Hillenkoetter go on the stand and state for all the world to hear how he runs their secret intelligence? You mean he gave names and times and places and procedure? You got the whole story."

Beria tried to look modest. "Joe," he said, "what that Congressman has done for us is worth a couple of army corps and millions of dollars. Generalissimo, Beria is pleased."

Stalin looked puzzled. "But Lav, old boy, tell me before I go completely crazy. Why'd they do it?"

"That, Generalissimo, is Democracy. No secrets from the people!"

The roars of Stalinesque laughter shook the room. The Marshal held his sides, then lunged towards the table. He filled Beria's glass, then his own.

"A toast," he cried, "a toast to Democracy!"

The two Georgians, who hope to be rulers of the world, clinked their glasses.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : E. A. TAMM
 SUBJECT: *EW*

DATE: April 16, 1948

Ewan

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beach
Miss Gandy

While talking to Mr. Peyton Ford on April 15, 1948, he indicated that he had been in a conference with a Mr. Larry Sullivan, a former newspaperman, who is a principal investigator for Congressman Hoffman's Subcommittee looking into the question of whether CIA advised the State Department of the possibility of the Communist uprising in Bogota, Colombia.

ay
 Sullivan told Mr. Ford that the Committee might desire the assistance of the FBI in their inquiries and Mr. Ford thought the Bureau should "prepare something" in memorandum form which we might utilize in any request for information in this matter.

2-2
 I advised Mr. Ford that the Bureau had no jurisdiction whatsoever in Colombia or in any other South America country in so far as intelligence coverage was concerned, and that actually we had no representatives in Colombia since we were forced to withdraw from there some two years ago. I told him further that there was no information which the Bureau could contribute which would be of any value to this inquiry.

Central Intelligence Agency

[Redacted]

b3

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

52 MAY 18 1948 *Reinv for hand* RECORDED - 13 - 62 - 80750 - 610
 6 - Mr. Ladd INDEXED - 13 H B E
 C D D 4 APPROXIMATE DATE 22 MAY 1948
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-17-99 BY *Wm. Winkler/mk3*

EAT:FA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

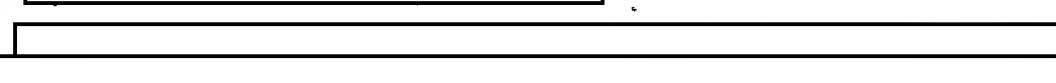
TO : MR. LADD

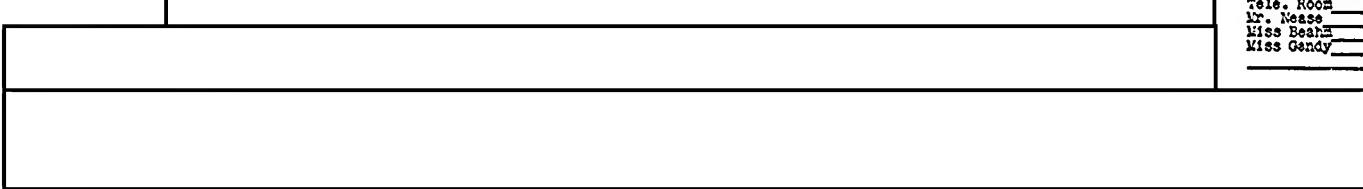
DATE: May 10, 1948

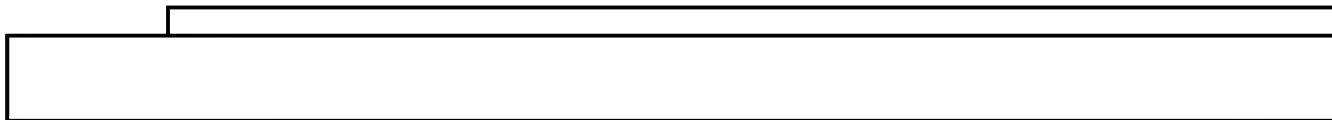
FROM : MR. KEAY

b3

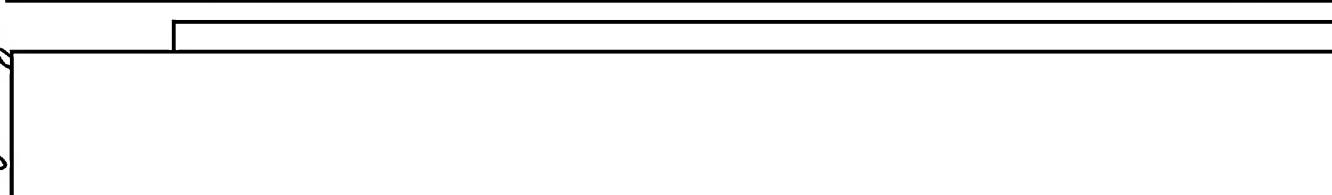
SUBJECT: 


Mr. Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurges
Harbo
Hendon
Fleming
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

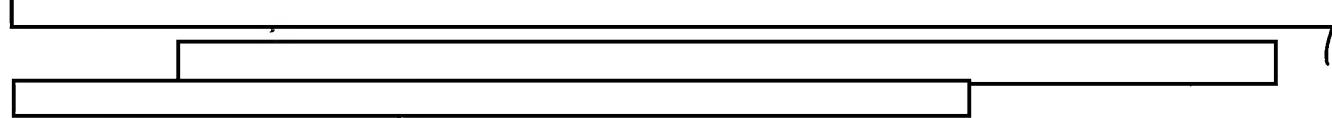




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Rm
W



RECOMMENDATION:

None. This memorandum is for information purposes only.

6000
ODD:mk

G.I.R. 9

Q

RECORDED - 31
INDEXED - 31

162-80750-677
F B I
15 MAY 11 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-99 BY 60267512/EP/mkb

55 MAY 1948

X-49
RECORDED 45

42-80754-679

April 29, 1948

Mr. A. C. Schlenker
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
508 Banco Popular Building
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

Dear Mr. Schlenker:

I appreciate your personal note of April 14, 1948, concerning the recent uprising in Colombia. The comments you have heard are very interesting. I likewise have heard numerous somewhat conflicting comments concerning this situation which all add up to the fact that certainly someone badly "missed the boat." It seems inconceivable to me that even the most superficial coverage would not have developed some advance information concerning the matter.

Your thoughtfulness in bringing this to my attention is appreciated.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

JEN:GAN:mt

25 MAY 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-99 BY 60267MLS/EP/1143

San Juan, Puerto Rico
April 14, 1948

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Concerning the recent uprising in Bogota, Colombia, I thought you might be interested in knowing that locally there has been some critical comment on the apparent failure of Intelligence Agencies to have secured advance information on the situation. Some of the statements made: "There are going to be some red faces in CIA". "Where was CIA?" One of the officers present at our weekly Intelligence conference this morning stated he had heard that Secretary Marshall had addressed a very severe note to CIA. This is more of a rumor than fact so far as the commenting officer was concerned, but again indicates the attitude of criticism prevailing. An Army officer on another occasion commented to me that another individual had remarked to him "When the FBI had men in South America the State Department knew what was going on, do they now?"

Whether or not it is true that there was a lack of advance information on the uprising, or the possibility of an uprising, it is apparently taken for granted that the event came as a complete surprise.

Another phase of the situation is the concern felt over the charges that Soviet Union was pulling the strings for this incident.

This note is not intended for official records, but as a personal report of opinion which may be of benefit to you.

Yours truly,
RECORDED 45
INDEXED 45 162-86750-679
F B I
76 MAY 11 1948

A. C. Schlenker
SAC

EX-49

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-2012 BY [signature] JEP/MKS

Bureau files fail to reflect any information on Edward Greaves Roddy, Jr. of Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-99 BY 62627/MS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. J. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Judd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Carr

April 26, 1948

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Within the next two weeks I shall leave for Bogota, Colombia, where I have accepted a position with the Texas Petroleum Company. Before leaving, however, I felt it my duty to write Mr. Martin, Senator from Pennsylvania, and explain my sentiments regarding the recent happenings in Pan America.

Enclosed is a copy of that letter. I have always admired the efficiency and the thoroughness of your organization, and was deeply shocked and annoyed when accounts in the NY TIMES and HERALD TRIBUNE stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been ordered out of Pan America, and its functions taken over by the Central Intelligence Agency. The results of this move, present themselves in disastrous retrospect, when we look back upon the happenings in Colombia during the past month.

Rest assured, I shall not be content until I have some definite word from Senator Martin regarding an investigation of this matter. Meanwhile, may I offer you best wishes for continued success in your endeavors to safeguard America's security---both internal and external. Having worked in Army Intelligence during the recent war, I can only hope and pray that the CIA is put in its place by Congress.

Sincerely,

Edward G. Roddy Jr.
Edward Greaves Roddy Jr.

73 E. Fayette St.
Uniontown, Penna.

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-99 BY 62627/MS

RECORDED - 28 162-80750-681
INDEXED - 28 21 MAY 8 1948
EX-49 F B X

PHB:MS/MS/MS
PHB:MS/MS/MS
PHB:MS/MS/MS

April 26, 1948

Senator Edward Martin,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir,

The question of the efficiency---or inefficiency---of the government's intelligence organization, The Central Intelligence Agency, impresses me as a most serious matter for the consideration of the United States Congress..

As a United States citizen, who is about to accept a position in Bogota, Colombia, I have followed the detailed accounts of the recent attempted coup in that country, and must confess that I think the intelligence service of the United States was woefully inadequate and uninformed with regards this matter which touches upon our own national security.

I would like to know why the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has operated with considerable success in Pan America, has been ordered out of that part of the hemisphere? Why information concerning the Bogota trouble was ordered "with-held" by a government agency in Colombia?

Further, I offer herewith for your consideration, a suggestion that steps be taken by the Congress to investigate the organizational efficiency of the CIA, and that the FBI be ordered back into operation in Pan America.

Thank you for any attention you may give this letter, which, incidentally, is written in a most sincere spirit.

Respectfully yours,

Edward Greaves Roddy Jr.

73 E. Fayette St.,
Uniontown, Penna.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-14-79 BY Kelliher/EP/mks

62-757-681

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED 22

EX-29

May 3, 1948

7-2-681

Mr. Edward Greaves Roddy, Jr.
73 East Fayette Street
Uniontown, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roddy:

Your letter of April 26, 1948, with enclosure, has been received and I want to express my appreciation to you for having written me as you did. Your kind assurances of support are indeed gratifying.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bureau files fail to reflect any information concerning this individual.

W.W.P. Feb.

✓

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	
MAILED 3	
★ MAY 5-1948 P.M.	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

ALL INFORMATION
CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-19 BY SP/ED/MS

87 MAY 25 1948

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MEXICO CITY

April 16, 1948

b6
b7C

Director, FBI

Re: RELATIONS WITH CIA

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of April 2, my telephonic communication with the Bureau on April 8, and Bureau cable of April 10, 1948.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, no memorandum has been given to the Ambassador or to any Embassy officer in this matter

b6
b7C

By way of review, it may be noted that

b3
b6
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52 MAY 22 1948 3¹⁶

ENCI

137

EX-131
RECORDED - 10
INDEXED - 10
5-4-48
5-17-91
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-91 BY 2021

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-99 BY b6/b7NLS/EPMXRS
PCP OGA

Letter to Director, 4-16-48
Re: RELATIONS WITH CIA

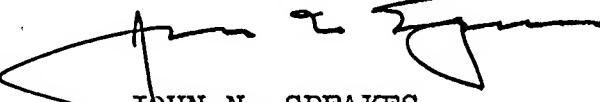


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b6
b7C



Referral/Consult

Very truly yours,


JOHN N. SPEAKES
Legal Attache

Enclosure

JNS:ml
66-54

55
May 11, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: [redacted]

b3

6/9
2
An anonymous communication giving as a return address Rue 1791, Neta/Loicelle, France, and an English translation of this communication are enclosed. No acknowledgment is being made of this letter and it is being referred to you for any action you deem advisable.

Enclosure

NOTE: No copy of incoming is retained as it does not refer to a matter within this Bureau's jurisdiction.

WN:shcw:ep

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAY 13 1948 PM 12:14

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	
MAILED 9	
★ MAY 13 1948 P.M.	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

RECORDED - 30

EX-137

RECLASSIFIED BY 600467/NS/EP/ML/KB
5-17-91
PER OGA

162-897-2-686
F F I
56 CA 15 128

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 5/16

1948

TO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director	Mr. Tolson.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Edward Tamm.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ladd.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Egan.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Harbo.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Gurnea.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Jones.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pennington.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Quinn Tamm.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Files	Mr. Section.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Records Section	Miss Gandy.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Skillman.....	

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-99 BY 6026745/EP/MS

Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD. ✓ *Re: proper addy b6s.*

FROM : Mr. V. P. Keay ✓

SUBJECT: ~~PROPER ADDRESS FOR FUTURE CIA COMMUNICATIONS~~

DATE: April 30, 1948

Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Olavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. V. P. Keay
 Mr. J. C. W. Johnson
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carlson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Peabody
 Miss Lampy

Spelman

The Central Intelligence Agency has requested that future communications addressed to that Agency bear the name of the Director, Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, marked for the attention of the CIA official signing the original requests or communications requesting action here at the Bureau. It is noted that heretofore communications from us answering CIA requests for information have been marked for the attention of [redacted]

b3

b7c
1/2

Inasmuch as CIA is divided up into several groups, not fully coordinated as yet, the Liaison Section of that Agency has indicated the above procedure on our part will greatly facilitate the handling of correspondence.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached memorandum to all Section Chiefs in Division Five should be forwarded accordingly.

690 messenger
5/11/59 M.D.

Attachment

CDD: 25 JUN 1948

RECORDED - 46

DEXED - 46

375

584

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-18-99 BY 60247 NLS/EP/mk3
 Per. DGA

G.I.R. 9

P.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

DATE: 5/14/48

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: ~~PENDING LEGISLATION TO MAKE CIA~~
A SEPARATE AGENCY

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnee
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Candy

With reference to your inquiry this morning as to whether there is pending any legislation to establish CIA as a permanent separate agency, I have contacted Mr. Ladd who said he was not aware of any such legislation pending and that he would check on the matter and I also discussed the matter with Mr. Glavin and he said he was not aware of any such legislation but would check on it.

Mr. Ladd and Mr. Vic Keay checked and Mr. Keay said he knew of no pending legislation to set up CIA as a separate agency, that there has been recent newspaper comment as a result of the Bogota incident wherein Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter testified that a report prepared in Bogota was not transmitted through channels but was held up by a State Department employee. According to the newspaper article, Congressman Brown said he was of the opinion that CIA should be set up as a separate agency without such restrictive activities being placed on its efforts.

Mr. Glavin's office checked this morning with the Legislative Digest Room at the Capitol and ascertained that there was no present pending legislation. It was ascertained that the Congressional Record for Thursday, May 13, 1948, on Page D478 contains an item to the effect that in executive session the Committee on Armed Services after receiving testimony from Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, voted to approve a new bill with reference to CIA and that the new bill would be introduced and reported within the next few days. It has been definitely determined that this bill has not been reported out of committee yet but will in the next two or three days.

Mr. Keay said that the Liaison Section would try to pick up a copy of this proposed bill at CIA.

The foregoing is submitted for your information. In the event the bill is reported out or Mr. Keay obtains a copy of the proposed bill, you will be immediately advised.

JPM:DW

RECORDED - 46

62-80750-694

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-97 BY b6/b7C/SP/MLP/EX-15
PER 06N

Re: J. P. Mohr
Re: Mr. Tolson
5-9-48
C-68-8

Office Memorandum

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : D. M. Ladd
&
SUBJECT:

As a matter of interest

THE GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 4, 1948

b3

70769

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. J. E. Tamm
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn (same)
Mr. Reilly
Mr. Root
Mr. Tamm

I was further informed that recently Congress turned down a case of some nature for an appropriation of about two million for some phase in the "Voice of America Program"; that apparently now CIA has taken over that particular project and has appropriated from their funds the necessary funds to handle this project which the State Department could not get through Congress. My brother did not have any other information available concerning this latter matter.

I thought that you might want to some time mention these items to
Secretary Forrestal in the event his staff of three are going to seriously
involve themselves into the operations of CIA.

DML:da

57 NOV 19 1948 42

RECORDED 126 62-80-52-696X
F B I
3 105-27-1948
8-24-
PER OGA

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me
Note and Return
For Your Recommendation
What are the facts?
Remarks

Since this is
a year old
I think it
should be re-
vised & avail-
able in case
subject arises

again not so

~~much practical testimony as~~
~~for use in any kind of~~
~~discussion~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-18-99 BY 1047MS/EP/mj

ENCLOSURE

62-80750-696X

To be used if called - 7/3/47

Statement of J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of In-
vestigation, before the Committee
of Expenditures in the Executive
Departments

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DATE 5-18-99 BY 60267MS/EX/1000

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I am very happy to respond to your invitation to discuss, off the record, the importance of adequate intelligence coverage for the Government of the United States. That we need adequate intelligence coverage is common knowledge; that we do not have it is indicated by the uneasiness and apprehension of responsible leaders in the various branches of Government and by informed citizens. The real, vital question is how much longer can we afford to drift along? Here is a problem wherein time is of the essence.

This generation has witnessed the debacle which follows a lack of accurate information--information on naval and military developments, economic, social and political trends. World War II might very well have been avoided had there been available accurate information and complete intelligence coverage, followed by a full appraisal and evaluation of these data which could have charted the course for the required action.

Memory is fleeting and fanciful, but we can still recall the early days of National Socialism when Hitler was regarded as a fanatic and ridiculed as a crackpot paper hanger and painter. Intelligence of the proper sort would have produced the real facts, and instead of his antics provoking ridicule they might have been viewed in their true setting.

The sneak attack on Pearl Harbor should never be forgotten.

62-10750-696X ENCLOSURE

A future attack might be launched against American territory. Its disastrous effects can be minimized through intelligence coverage which will forewarn us and thus make it possible to be prepared.

The modern advances of science and its military application are a warning of what we might expect, but that is not sufficient: we must prepare ourselves by knowing when and where and how an attack will be directed at us. We can do this only by possessing adequate intelligence coverage on a worldwide basis.

ADEQUATE INTELLIGENCE AN ECONOMY

I do not minimize the necessity of adequate preparedness at all times so far as our Army, Navy and Air Forces are concerned. I do hold to the view that the armed forces cannot possibly be prepared without a vast reservoir of information collected on a worldwide basis. Equally important, the Chief Executive, the State Department and the Congress cannot fully discharge their responsibilities without accurate facts. The cost of intelligence coverage is very small compared to the cost of war or the cost resulting from the destruction which follows war.

PROFIT FROM EXPERIENCE

The experiences of World War II furnish a background from which could be prepared a blueprint for efficient intelligence coverage in the future.

The stakes are too high to permit partisanship or bureaucracy to be the deciding forces. Unfortunately in the past these have been too great an influence. Dreams of visionary but impractical empire builders have no place in the overall scheme of intelligence operations

and before proceeding further I would like to make it plain that so far as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its officials are concerned, we are not seeking additional work. We didn't ask for the assignments that were given us in 1940. We were drafted to do a job and not being a policy making agency it is our job to carry out the assignments given us. But the time has arrived when, as a nation, we cannot afford to experiment further.

FUNDAMENTALS OF INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE

The value of an intelligence medium is simple in evaluation. The sole test of its right to exist is found in the questions: Does it serve the purpose? Is it able to obtain the facts? Is it complete in its coverage? Are there proper safeguards? And what insurance is there that it can continue to function effectively?

An intelligence operation can be a hazardous undertaking from the standpoint of its personnel but greater yet from the standpoint of national security. Will its operations place our government in a position of embarrassment by unintentionally creating a diplomatic or international incident? Or will it give us a false sense of security from an unbalanced operation? I could think of nothing more disastrous, for example, than an operation which concentrated solely upon the logistics of military maneuver and disregarded the development of a political trend which would culminate in an enveloping Axis.

It is for this reason that I think Congress is taking a forward view in considering the advisability of establishing the framework for intelligence coverage on a worldwide basis which will provide a workable basis for future operations.

In doing this there are certain fundamentals which should be

carefully considered.

SECURITY

Secrecy is of course a necessity but common sense must be exercised. Espionage is as old as man. We have always had it and we will continue to have it until the brotherhood of man becomes a reality as well as an ideal. Every major power depends upon it. That it exists is no secret but how it operates must be a secret. It is for this fundamental reason that we should not "put all our eggs in one basket." Experience, I believe, has clearly demonstrated that the best intelligence coverage is that which utilizes experts in various fields but in such a manner that if one service is uncovered, our country will have the protection of other agencies which are working on the scene.

Shortly after the last emergency was declared, by direction of the President the established and recognized intelligence agencies in the Army and Navy and the Federal Bureau of Investigation launched a coordinated effort throughout the Western Hemisphere. Military Intelligence was given the responsibility for coverage of matters of a military nature, Naval Intelligence had the responsibility for information of Naval interest, and the FBI had the responsibility for the development of matters of a civilian interest such as political, subversive and economic data. There was a free exchange of information, with frequent consultations in the field and in Washington. When problems arose they were discussed and a course of action chosen. When misunderstandings arose they were corrected. While it never occurred, had one of the three agencies been penetrated the other two could have carried on until the third could re-establish itself.

From a standpoint of actual operations, I am convinced that this is the best approach to wartime and certainly to peacetime intelligence coverage.

ECONOMY OF OPERATION

This is the most economical basis of coverage because there is already provision for overhead. All three of the services have a reservoir of personnel, and the three existing agencies are so organized that worldwide operations can be easily concealed within the framework of their present organization.

In appearing before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations on February 12, 1947, in response to a question I stated, off the record, that the FBI could provide the worldwide intelligence coverage with a staff of approximately 1,200 employees at an estimated cost of \$15,000,000. A recent estimate of the present CIG calls for 3,000 employees at an annual cost of \$60,000,000. The total cost of our operations in Latin America amounted to approximately \$3,000,000 a year.

SIMPLICITY

The coordinated approach through existing agencies is the simplest and most practical that any nation could possibly have. The three agencies, with their normal friendly rivalries, each with a definite responsibility, provide a system of checks and balances. Each is within the framework of an established agency responsible to a Cabinet Officer. Each is a going concern; and each can absorb additional personnel and extend its operations without creating undue suspicion. Each is fully responsible to Congress and each is already authorized to recruit personnel without resort to Civil Service procedures.

THE SEPARATION OF EVALUATING AND OPERATIONAL AGENCIES

A further check and balance was provided by the simple expedient that the agencies were charged solely with operational functions. I can think of nothing more unwise and fraught with danger than an investigative agency, securing facts and then evaluating those facts. This is so unsound in principle that shortly after I became Director of the FBI in 1924 the rule was firmly established which prohibits an Agent in our service from even recommending the initiation of prosecutive action.

The reasons for applying this procedure in an intelligence operation are more compelling. A separate agency possessing the sole function of receiving intelligence reports, evaluating and disseminating such data with no responsibility for collecting the data should be far more capable of securing a more accurate picture. Then, too, it is an excellent position to judge weaknesses in intelligence coverage and request additional data or a further verification of facts already secured.

In the case of an emergency there would not be the opportunity to cover up for inaccurate or deficient data which would always be possible in an agency which both collected, evaluated and disseminated the information.

CENTRALIZATION IS UNDESIRABLE

Luckily for us there is no more horrible example of what can happen through the creation of one vast central superstructure which both investigates and judges, than the German Gestapo. German Intelligence at one time was among the best in the world, but that was prior to the time Himmler and his power-seeking associates took over

all functions and literally put the established, old line German Intelligence agencies out of business.

There is the additional security factor which cannot be overlooked. Assume that one of the three operating agencies was penetrated by agents of another power. Their picture would be limited, but should they penetrate a central operating and evaluating agency the consequences could be far more disastrous. This has never occurred in the old line agencies.

Every possibility of such an eventuality should be lessened in a separate evaluating and disseminating agency by thorough investigation of all employees of such an agency by one of the operational units.

I cannot emphasize too strongly my conviction that the security of our nation is too important to entrust to any one group the whole task of accumulating the many types of intelligence data - military, naval, economic, political, subversive and scientific - and then correlating and evaluating that data. I feel very keenly that the Army should handle Military Intelligence, the Navy should have the responsibility for Naval Intelligence and a third agency should handle the civilian phases of intelligence data. There should be a separate and independent evaluation and analysis unit to which the three operating agencies would furnish all facts gathered to the end that from this intelligence mechanism will come the finished product - the coordinated data which will help to insure the security of America.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF SEPARATING DOMESTIC FROM FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Foreign and domestic intelligence, espionage and counter-espionage are inseparable. One goes with the other. In the late war

we found that our internal security problems, the German-American Bund, the Black Dragon Society and the Italian Fascist organizations, originated from abroad and were directed from abroad. The same applies to the Communist Party in the United States. All that is necessary to know what the American Communist Party line will be is to watch the Moscow line.

When Russia cast a covetous glance at Greece and Turkey American Communists denounced the American plan for aid to Turkey and Greece just as they denounced members of Congress who voted for Lend-Lease, the Selective Training and Service Act and other measures to prepare for the defense of America.

PERSONNEL

No intelligence operation can be any more effective than the capabilities of its personnel. For the good of America I hope that Congress can find some way to insure tenure of office for the heads and personnel of the operating and evaluating agencies to the end that intelligence can become a career and not just another tour of duty.

In a field that is so complex and important it is as unfair to the nation as it is to the man to be rotating key positions such as we have witnessed in the past. Effective agents cannot be developed overnight. To this end, I am convinced that the Intelligence Services of the Army and the Navy should be built up so that it will become an honor and a privilege to serve in their ranks. It should also become a career service with opportunities for promotion, advancement and security as a reward for jobs well done.

CONCLUSION

The prime requisites for adequate intelligence coverage for

the United States are: Secrecy, simplicity of structure, flexibility of operation and trained personnel, with the placing of responsibility upon the operating agencies to secure the facts and upon a separate agency to evaluate and disseminate the facts, wholly independent of the operational aspects of collecting intelligence data.

This can best become a reality through a Congressional enactment firmly establishing the framework within which our intelligence operations will be confined and which will clearly define and irrevocably fix the responsibility for this phase of our national security.